EFFICIENT ACTIVITY RESUMPTION IN POINT TO MULTIPOINT SERVICE FLOW

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) is used to divide a single TDMA time slot into multiple non-contending access request opportunities that are reserved for particular subscriber units. An OFDM burst is divided into multiple tonesets where each toneset is allocated for access request by a particular subscriber unit. One application is providing an efficient mechanism for requesting resumption of periodic grants of time slots to support a voice call after a quiet period during which such time slots were temporarily unnecessary. A single access request slot can provide an opportunity for multiple subscriber units to request such a resumption.